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VICK'S MAGAZINE.

Vol. 16.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1892.

No. 2



Know, all men, by these Presents:


That the Twenty-fifth of December is rapidly approaching, and it behooveth all our true and loyal subjects to celebrate the same with due mirth and rejoicing.

And, *Be it remembered*, that this season is especially the festival of Little Children, and all Parents and Guardians and Big Brothers and Sisters are hereby enjoined to be obsequiously obedient and subservient to those placed in authority over them.

And, *Be it remembered*, that, although Charity begins at home, it should by no means be confined there, and least of all times in the year, at Christmas time.

In witness whereof, we set our hand seal.

VICK PUBLISHING CO.

Christmas Rex. 

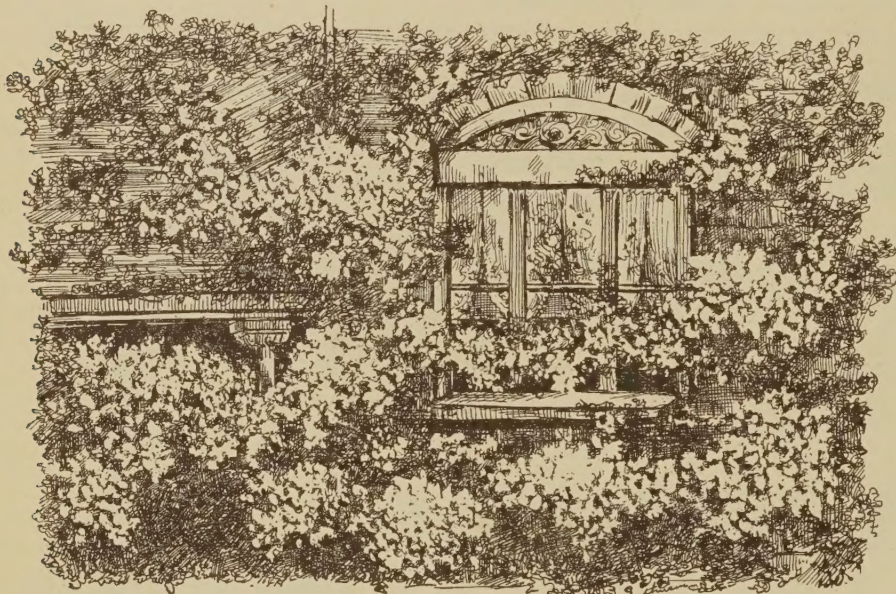
ROCHESTER, N. Y., December, 1892.

—Life.

Christmas Compliments of Vick's Magazine.

Bearing to each and all we meet
Our feast of fact and reason,
On pinions fleet we fly to greet
The year's most gladsome season.

From California to Maine,
From Greenland to the Isthmus,
We sound again our cheery strain
And bid you "Merry Christmas!"



CLEMATIS PANICULATA GROWING ON HOUSE WALL.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

THIS species of clematis, which as yet is scarcely known in this country, has some excellent points and these are sure to bring it promptly into favor. In the first place, it is thoroughly hardy, standing without protection in all the northern part of the country where it has been tried; it is a rapid and strong grower with an abundance of handsome foliage; it blooms in wonderful profusion, and its flowers, about an inch and a quarter in diameter, are pure white, with a good breadth of sepal, far superior to *C. Virginiana* and equally as great a bloomer. The flowers are very fragrant, and those who have the opportunity of comparing it in this respect with the other species of clematis say it is the most fragrant of its family. One of its features which specially distinguishes it, and greatly enhances its value, is its late blooming habit. It commences to bloom about the middle of August and continues through September and into October if frosts do not occur. The sprays of flowers are from two to four feet in length and the bloom so abundant as to make almost a continuous sheet of snowy white, nearly concealing the foliage. Its use can be advised in connection with other kinds of clematis, as when all others have finished flowering this will come in and brighten the walls and trellis late into the fall. For walls, pillars, old trees, trellises, piazzas and porches no plant is superior, and wherever a rapid growing and beautiful flowering climber is desired *Clematis paniculata* can be recommended.

CAPE JASMINE.

A CAPE JASMINE which I bought of you four years ago last spring was potted and given the same care as other plants the first year, and it gave me one blossom. In the

spring when I set my other plants out I thought as that was all the one I would have in a pot it might be forgotten or neglected and probably would fare better if it, too, was set in the ground. The situation was on the east side of the house, partially shaded, and I do not think that at any time during the summer it suffered from drouth. The result was a good thrifty growth, seemingly not injured by removal in the fall; several blossoms rewarded me in the spring, and a profusion of buds; but I put it out of doors without plunging and the consequence was that though it constantly put forth buds I did not have a single blossom. I then thought that it was probable that the soil was thoroughly dry, and that the buds would drop; in the fall before frosts came I took what dirt I could from the top of the six-inch pot which the plant was in and refilled it with good soil and gave it a place in an east window in the sitting room in which, as soon as the weather demanded, there was constantly a coal fire. Mornings as early as possible I filled the saucer with boiling water so that the steam would moisten the leaves, and often I would do the same later in the day, or if it did not seem quite moist I would wet it with warm water; about every two weeks I took the plant to the sink, and holding it sideways so as to reach the under as well as the upper part of the leaves, gave it a thoroughly good washing, by sprinkling with a little whisk broom, and about every six weeks I gave it a dose of liquid manure. Out of fifteen buds only three failed to produce perfect flowers, giving much enjoyment to myself and friends during the winter. What more might have followed if illness and absence had not prevented me attending to it I cannot say. In September I repotted it, using an eight-inch pot, and pruned it, as it was getting a heavier growth on one

side than the other. Since then it has opened a couple of flowers and is showing two small buds now at the middle of November. It is a healthy looking plant fourteen inches high and spreads about fifteen inches. Of course here in Connecticut we would not think of leaving such things as Cape Jasmine or Oleander out of doors as the residents of Tennessee would, but I have written this hoping to encourage others to try this very desirable plant. I used the boiling water in the saucers of my four dozen plants; I mean rose bushes and all, and was not troubled with any kind of insect for the winter, and the plants had so nice a color and looked so fresh that considerable praise was bestowed upon them. I would like to know if others have ever been benefited by using it. MRS. E. B. W.
Montville, Conn.

AGAPANTHUS, OR AFRICAN LILY.

I HIGHLY prize this grand plant for an autumn bloomer. Although I am writing this on the last day of September, it is still an ornament in my garden, where it has been in bloom all of the month. This year it has given me two stalks crowned with large clusters of bright blue tubular flowers. There have been more than 50 in a cluster and 15 to 20 open at one time. The name is derived from *agape*, love, and *anthos*, a flower, so we may call it a love flower. It has large fleshy roots and long, quite thick leaves, which grow directly from the root like the amaryllis. Mine is so bulky I do not pot it, but after blooming put it in a box, cover the roots with earth and put in the cellar for the winter. I believe it does not bloom till the third year. The blue is *umbellatus*; *albidus* has white flowers, otherwise it is the same. There is a variety with striped foliage but I have never seen it. The agapanthus thrives best in a loamy soil enriched with old rotted manure, but my own garden has a strong element of clay. It needs a sunny exposure and plenty of water. M. D. W.

THE COLUMBIAN CYCLOPEDIA.—This valuable work is now complete, the last volume having been issued. For handy reference there is nothing superior; the range of the work is co-extensive with all branches of literature and human knowledge. The ordinary reader, the children, the student, the artisan, the farmer, the scientist, the philosopher, the minister, the doctor, the lawyer, the editor, one and all, may consult its pages to advantage. Along every line of human progress and knowledge it carries information condensed but accurate. There are many helpful illustrations, and the work is a good pronouncing and defining dictionary as well as the best of the cyclopedias. It is sold by subscription, and on easy terms. Specimen pages and circulars describing the work can be obtained by addressing the publishers, Garretson, Cox & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

HORTICULTURAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society will be held in this city Jan. 25, 1893.



THE ALPINE ASTER.

AN interesting plant which, as yet, has been but little distributed, is an aster growing from six to eight inches in height and known botanically as *Aster alpinus*. We have not at command anything like a history of the plant and can give but little more information concerning it than that of which we have a personal knowledge. A French authority says that it is a native of the Alps without being more precise. It is a herbaceous, perennial plant with spatulate, hairy leaves sending up numerous velvety flowering stems which in ordinarily good garden soils stand about seven inches high, each one

bearing a flower at its summit. The flowers are borne in July and August, and well established plants give them in profusion. The flowers, or heads of flowers, are daisy-like about an inch and a half in diameter with violet or sky-blue rays and a yellow disk, a combination of colors very pleasing and the flower graceful in form. The plant has been sufficiently cultivated here to prove that it is thoroughly hardy in the most severe seasons and can be depended upon in that respect. It appears to be suited with nearly all kinds of soil, or at any rate it is well adapted to garden culture, and has been used satisfactorily on rock work. The plant seeds fairly well and the plants can be raised from seeds or from offsets. Taking into consideration all the qualities of the plant we can cordially commend it to all those who, like ourselves, prize the perennial plants for their beauty, ease of culture, and the charming variety which they afford. A low-growing hardy perennial like this can be used appropriately in masses or as a border or edging. There is a variety of this plant with white flowers which as yet we have had little or no experience with, but which we hope to propagate in sufficient quantities to be able to offer ultimately, so that those who are pleased with them can have both kinds.

HOW I RAISE TUBEROSES.

SOME think tuberoses are difficult to raise; I never find them so. I root the nicest bulbs, putting some in a pot that I can take in the house when in bloom. After it is very warm I set the pot on the south side of the house giving plenty of water, and as it shows the flower stalk I give an occasional dose of weak manure water. And such lovely fragrant blooms as they do have! I counted 22 flowers to the stalk. The rest of large size I plant in a bed or clump by themselves; the next size, and so on down to the smallest bulblet, which I put around the beds for a border. They make a pretty border and are less trouble than an onion. Before Jack Frost appears I pull them and put them in a warm place to dry off; when perfectly dry rub off all dirt, roots and tops and put in a paper bag which hang up in a closet that has a chimney running through it and is kept warm all winter. The great secret is to keep them warm. My tuberoses are as sure to bloom as those bought of florists. I believe most florists are honest, but I do not believe they

can tell every time whether a tuberose will bloom.

Twenty years ago I bought two tuberoses, neither of which bloomed. I cared for the bulblets that grew round them until large enough to bloom; today I have tuberoses in the house in bloom, offsets of those tuberoses, and I have hundreds more. A pot with four this summer filled the entire house, up-stairs and down-stairs, with their fragrance. It is a pleasing sensation to be wafted off to sleep breathing their delicious perfume.

The reason that so many persons fail with tuberoses is that they do not persist in cultivating them until they understand the habits and requirements of the plants; when these are understood it will be found that the tubers are about as easily raised as potatoes, and as sure to bloom, when of sufficient size, as any of the more common garden plants.

Kerr, Mo.

C. A. W.

Climbing Roses—Amaryllis.

JAMES VICK:—Climbing roses which I planted last spring threw up several shoots which have grown three and four feet. Ought they to be cut back, the same as other roses?

Do amaryllis bulbs need repotting every season? *Marilla, N. Y.*

M. L. G.

Our hardy climbing roses, called prairie roses, need pruning in a different manner from the hybrid perpetuals. They are very strong growers and can be allowed to produce a great number of flowers, as they will if properly cared for. A climbing rose which has made several shoots the first year might have the shoots shortened in one-third, leaving the lower two-thirds, and these shoots be trained in fan shape, forming the skeleton of the trained plant. The wood of last year's growth will the coming season produce shoots or branches which will bloom; at the same time the original shoots will lengthen from their extremities and they can thus be continued in the direction first started, or they can be bent and so trained as to fill all the desired space. It is to be kept in mind in pruning that the bloom will be borne on the wood of the current season's growth, and the aim should be to have new shoots to fill all the wall space. A climbing rose if left to itself unpruned would soon, like a grape vine, be productive only at the extremities of the canes, and the prime object in pruning must be to overcome this tendency and cause young blooming shoots to start out all over. This is accomplished by spur pruning. When a cane, after several years of blooming, no longer well serves its purpose a new cane can be grown to take its place, and the old cane can be cut out.

It is not necessary to repot amaryllis bulbs every season; if the drainage is good a portion of the soil can be removed about the sides of the pot and some good fresh soil, consisting of heavy loam and sand, be placed in and well packed down. Of course if the roots have filled the soil it will be necessary to change into a pot of larger size, disturbing the new roots as little as possible.



THE PASSING OF THE FLOWERS.

Slowly in the autumn wind
Drift the brown and withered leaves,
And across the frozen turf
Solemnly the sunlight weaves.

Even now an angel passed,
Softly as a summer breath,
Flora, spirit of the flowers,
Sweet as love is, sad as death.

Stay thy steps, my beautiful,
Rest thee on this sheltered slope
With thy load of purple bloom,
Violet and heliotrope.

From thy blue forget-me-nots
Lightly shake the silver rime;
From thy dewy garments breathe
Odors of the summer time.

We have culled thy fairest buds—
Pansies with their hearts of gold,
Roses with the after-glow
Shining in each silken fold;

Flowers for the hands we love,
Lilies for the quiet breast,
Hyacinths with waxen bells,
Heart's Ease, whispering of rest.

On the borders of thy robe
Shines a fairy film of frost,
This it is that drives thee hence,
Gentle spirit, loved and lost.

But a thousand precious dreams
Of sweet, unforgett'n hours,
Haunt the place where thou hast been,
Flora, spirit of the flowers.

—OLA MOORE, *Eureka, Ill.*

THE MINISTER'S DAHLIAS.

I WELL remember the first bouquet of those regal flowers which unfolded their rich coloring and quilled substance to my delighted eyes. I was a little child, not yet having entered my teens, and it seemed to me the treasures of the Arabian Nights, a book in which I felt greatly interested at that time, might be fitly associated with the velvety petals and rich, glowing, intense colors of those grand and majestic dahlias.

I felt a contempt for the sweet and simple blossoms of hillside and meadow, and even the roses, so well beloved since my infancy, were for a time underrated on account of the distinguished floral strangers. It seemed to me I had never beheld such dignified flowers, and when some one alluded to them as "stiff" I resented it as almost a personal insult. Those dahlias were cultivated in the garden of a minister from one of the Eastern States, who, actuated by a desire not to be weary in well-doing, had left a more progressive civilization to tarry for a time where the metallic throb of machinery beat the pulsations of labor in an iron furnace, surrounded by ore banks and coalings.

The "hands," among whom he labored, were in many instances coarse, rough people, who knew but little of the graces and refinements that give life sweetness and beauty. He went in and out among them and sought always that he might do them good. He had no family ties, but he found recreation and, perhaps companionship, in the cultivation of a most beautiful garden, in which his dahlias were his especial pride. It was said of him that he carried an umbrella as an accompaniment to his hoe, and that he sometimes sat down to rest himself on a chair and contemplated his limited domain as though it were a veritable garden of Eden.

His flowers he cut with an unsparing hand, and distributed among both sick and well, pos-

sibly hoping their texture, substance and coloring might give more tangible expression to the truth he sought ever to convey;

"There is a heart, there is a hand,
We feel but cannot see."

The transitions of his migratory life by and by led him away from the iron works, but his beautiful dahlias made an impression on one juvenile mind which will be a pleasant remembrance forever. Since that time many rare and attractive flowers have opened, in season and out of season, that I might behold their beauty, but my heart has never throbbed with such exquisite joy over the possession of any hothouse plant as it did over my exceeding riches when I was a child, holding a bunch of the minister's dahlias. The time came when I possessed some tubers of my own, and my experience warrants me to close this article with cultural directions, which if followed will insure success:

Plant the tubers indoors in April in boxes of rich soil, being careful not to break or bruise them around the stem, as the sprouts all start around the parent stalk. After they are well started and the weather is warm enough to avoid frost, divide the tubers and plant one sprout each in holes that have been prepared by digging and inserting a quantity of well rotted manure and sharp sand. When about half grown, stake the plants. Water frequently around the roots with dish water. When tops are blasted by frost dig up the tubers, leaving all the dirt that will adhere, and dry for a day in the sun. Write color or name of each on slip of paper; wrap same around the stalk, with outside cover of tinfoil; pack in box in cellar till time to start in spring. As an amateur's hobby the dahlia will repay culture on the part of any one who takes pride in a good collection.

In raising from seed plant about half an inch in depth, about one inch apart, in boxes of rich, well pulverized soil in April; when well up

pour dry sand around the two-leaved seedlings to prevent their damping off at the surface. When they are about three inches high transplant to the garden.

Among named varieties the following are very desirable: Lady Blanche, a pure white; Mirefield Beauty, brilliant red; Amazon, yellow, edged with scarlet; Mrs. Langtry, cream, edged with crimson; Gem of the Dwarfs, red with white tip. The Cactus dahlias are a new class rapidly winning popular favor. Among the infinite variety of Double, Single, Show, Pompon and Dwarfs, can be found specimens that will reward the cultivator with a gorgeous display from July till October. L. G. PATTERSON.

HINTS TO SOUTHERN READERS.

IT IS the commonest thing in the world to hear complaints about seeds. Now, the fault is usually with the gardener rather than with the seeds, although the first requisite is good fresh seed. Of course it is possible to get seed in your own town, stamped by first-class houses, but you do not know how long the seeds have been there. They were fresh once; are they fresh this season? If you must buy at home, reject all papers that look the least yellow or shop-worn; but it is best to purchase directly from the seed house.

Almost any kind of flower seeds may be sown in Florida in January, with the exception of poppies. Even pansies, sown in a box placed in the shade and properly tended, may produce a few fine large blossoms; but for this purpose use only the best giant strains. Make the soil nearly half sand and fully half well rotted manure; drench with water every alternate day. Anything else can be sown in the garden, provided the beds are protected from fowls and dogs, which are fatal to flower growing. Yet I have known—nay, do know—ladies who spend any amount of time and money in their yards and let chickens, dogs, or small children have full sway in them.

In the first month of the year sow pinks, dahlias, stocks, violets, asters, cosmos, phlox, sweet peas and zinnias, making the ground very rich before hand. Stable manure, thoroughly rotted, is second best—the cow pen always furnishing first-class fertilizer. Put violets in a shady corner, and if you have a bed all ready, it will be time to reset them; water them well. Sow dahlias where they can be easily staked. Cosmos, though exceedingly slender, will need no support, but will raise its own graceful stems in exquisite beauty.

Chinese and other hardy pinks flourish in sun or shade, but carnations need at least a partly shaded location. In trying the new pinks it will be wisest to put them in the shade, testing a few plants in various locations. When a summer shade is desired, a mixture of sweet peas can be utilized with splendid results. Zinnias, unless enriched to a great extent, have a tendency to return to the original type. With this class it is particularly necessary to procure only the very finest strain. Of stocks the Ten-weeks are the most satisfactory, and really, with the New Imperial and the large-flowering pyramidal sorts, to say nothing of the good old "standbys," a bed of them alone will be a comfort all through the fall and, perhaps, into the winter.

After these are started other seeds may be sown; calliopsis, nasturtiums, balsams, petunias, anything the fancy suggests. To one fond of watching new growths and studying plant development, the varied sorts obtained from seeds of geraniums, chrysanthemums, dahlias, carnations and four o'clocks give never-ending delight. Colors, forms and combinations never before seen, are often developed in this way; but the very finest seed is essential to this end.

East Jacksonville, Fla.

EDEN.

BEECHES.

THE numerous species and varieties of fagus, or as they are commonly termed, beeches, form, when taken together, a small genus of hardy deciduous trees belonging to the natural order Betulaceæ. They may be described as being among the most valuable trees known for avenues, screens, or lawns, as the solid sturdy trunk, picturesque branches, and the rich, glossy, oval, acuminate, dark leaves which vary in color in the different varieties, are so thickly set in the branches that they produce the darkest shade of all forest trees, and last but not least, their perfect freedom from all insect pests is another point in their favor. All these excellent qualities combine to render them objects of admiration and value in whatever situation they are placed; the purple, fern-leaved, and weeping varieties are three remarkable and beautiful trees and should be planted by all who can give them the desired space in which to properly develop themselves.

In the eyes of some planters the beeches have one fault and that is their habit of retaining the dead and dried leaves in a greater or less degree all winter, and as they continue to drop more or less until spring they give the place rather an untidy appearance. Still I consider this of no great fault, as in a season of comparative leisure one can spare a little time to clean up occasionally and keep everything looking as attractive as possible.

The leaves of the beech expand later than those of the maple and chestnut and earlier than the oak. The flowers are comparatively insignificant, the sexes being borne on different parts of the same tree, the male flowers being produced in pendulous globular heads, while the female are small and of a greenish color.

Unless transplanted while young, and grown in the nursery, the beech is shy of removal, but if this has been done and the trees properly planted and cared for, little or no danger of loss need be apprehended; so intending planters will do well to bear this in mind and obtain only such trees as have been well prepared for removal.

The form or shape of the beech tree varies greatly, according to the different varieties; usually it is ovate, and then again it varies from oblate to a conical form, and the following are among the most distinct and desirable varieties:

F. sylvatica, the European beech, attains with age a height of from fifty to sixty feet. It is of compact form and richer in coloring than the American, *F. ferruginea*, but is of rather slower growth. In all respects and in all its forms it is a choice and beautiful tree.

F. s. cristata, the crested or crisp-leaved beech, is a singular and highly ornamental variety of the above. It attains with age a medium size with small and almost sessile leaves, which are crowded in small dense tufts.

F. s. asplenifolia, the fern-leaved beech, is a variety of *F. sylvatica*, and forms a tree of elegant shape with delicately cut fern-like foliage. It is one of the finest lawn trees, and during the growing season the young shoots are, like tendrils, giving a graceful wavy aspect to the tree.

F. s. pendula, the weeping beech, originated in Belgium. It is a tree of medium size, very irregular and eccentric in form, the trunk or stem being very straight while the branches are tortuous and spreading. Not very attractive while small, but with age one of the most ornamental of deciduous weeping trees.

F. s. purpurea Riversi, Rivers' purple beech, forms a tree of medium size, irregular and pyramidal in form, with crimson colored foliage early in the spring and which changes into a dark purple in summer. It is of rapid growth, and is considered by all who are acquainted with it to be the finest of all purple-leaved trees.

F. ferruginea, the American beech, is another most excellent shade tree, of medium size, having rich, glossy and attractive foliage. It is not as impatient of removal as *F. sylvatica*, and consequently deserves the attention of amateur planters.

CHAS. E. PARNELL.

Floral Park, N. Y.

A BIT OF A REPORT.

WITH me the past season has been marked by more failures than usual. I know not to what cause to ascribe this. The heat in July was intense; the hottest for many years. This may have had an unfavorable effect on the roses, with which I have been usually successful. I have many everblooming Teas, both hybrid and tender, and Polyanthas, which have always been free blooming and constant, but this season few of these varieties have bloomed. I was away most of the time during July and the garden was almost wholly left to itself, which may account for some failures. The bulbous plants, Giant Fairy lilies, zephyranthes and the three bulbs of *hymenocallis*, have failed to bloom, much to my disappointment. The montbretias have blossomed sparsely. Numerous seedlings failed. All these are discouragements, but on the other hand, there have been grand successes.

The garden in spring was bright and beautiful with the hardy bulbous flowers as they came trooping along in succession; snowdrops, grape hyacinths in large clumps, the large flowering variety planted out year after year after blooming in pots in the winter; the golden narcissus, single and double trumpets, single and double without trumpets, making sunshine in groups here and there before the coming of the gay tulips; then these followed, early and late, dwarf and tall, single and double of every kind and hue, and for weeks were the special attraction. I plant at least one dozen new ones every autumn, often more, for I am a great admirer of tulips and would not care if my entire garden was ablaze with them and the narcissus. In these bulbs we have no failures. Then how pretty are the borders of crocuses and the clumps of *chionodoxa*, with their bright blue flowers white centered, how charming they are! The *leucojum*, or giant snowflake, comes with the tulips, a great snowdrop, like its early predecessor in form and color, but superior. Its tall stems are lifted from a dense mass of foliage, and from these are suspended numerous pure white bells tipped with green, lovely for bouquets. If you have never cultivated *L. vernum* please add it to your collection.

The brilliant tulips are immediately followed by the early lilies, and if one has chosen wisely, they may have lilies in succession till October. In August the *agapanthus* in variety made one bed in my garden gay when the earlier bulbs had done blooming. Others followed and the crowning glory was in September when my *auratum*, or golden rayed lily of Japan, gave me six open flowers at one time and a bud that bloomed before they were faded. Heretofore I have not been successful with this "coquette,"

as Mr. Ellwanger calls it in his "Garden's Story;" I never had more than one lily on a stalk before—my first was a double one—and I never have succeeded in keeping the bulbs more than two years, so it was a great treat to have so many of these immense and superbly beautiful lilies at one time.

The *lancifolium rubrum* and *roseum* are very reliable hardy bulbs and the flowers are lovely and freely produced. No amateur need fear to plant these varieties. The Bermuda Easter lily is fine for forcing in pots, but I have proved it not hardy enough to endure our Northern winter in the open ground. My experience for several years more and more convinces me of the great value of the hardy bulbs which we plant in autumn, and so I keep adding to my collection.

MARY D. WELLCOME.

Yarmouth, Me.

Mamma: "When that boy threw stones at you, why didn't you come and tell me instead of throwing them back?" Little Son: "Tell you! Why you couldn't hit a barn door."—*Good News.*

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Has no equal for the prompt relief and speedy cure of Colds, Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Preacher's Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, La Grippe, and other derangements of the throat and lungs. The best-known cough-cure in the world, it is recommended by eminent physicians, and is the favorite preparation with singers, actors, preachers, and teachers. It soothes the inflamed membrane, loosens the phlegm, stops coughing, and induces repose.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

taken for consumption, in its early stages, checks further progress of the disease, and even in the later stages, it eases the distressing cough and promotes refreshing sleep. It is agreeable to the taste, needs but small doses, and does not interfere with digestion or any of the regular organic functions. As an emergency medicine, every household should be provided with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"Having used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for many years, I can confidently recommend it for all the complaints it is claimed to cure. Its sale is increasing yearly with me, and my customers think this preparation has no equal as a cough-cure."—S. W. Parent, Queensbury, N. B.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.
Prompt to act, sure to cure

PETUNIAS.

COMMON, old fashioned, everyday flowers, but even as we cling closest to our common, old fashioned, everyday friends, so also does the true lover of flowers cling to the old-time favorites. Perhaps because the first plant I ever remember of owning was a petunia I cherish a tender love for the bright, hardy, not-to-be-put-down or discouraged petunia. Oh what a difference between the petunia of today with its frills and fringes, its lovely variations of shading and coloring, its lovely self colors, and its kaleidoscopic stripes, blotches and sprays, and the petunias which I as a child loved and tended, a semi-double, dull, dirty purplish shade and one papery looking white. They were, indeed, treasures of untold value then. Now, should such sorry looking specimens dare to bloom in the most common garden in the land, they would immediately be pulled up and thrown out with the weeds. But I believe I loved those dirty, dingy darlings of my childhood even better than I love their beautiful sisters of today.

The petunia is a native of South America. Those first brought from that country were small and white. Later the same country sent out a purple petunia, which was cultivated in the Glasgow Botanic Gardens, from there the seeds were sent to Europe and America.

The single petunia grows readily from seeds and a package of seeds started in the house or in the garden will make a bed of brightness and beauty until late fall, as they do not succumb to the effects of a light frost. In color the flowers range from dark purple to white, and also through all the shades of pink, while there is no use trying to describe the various stripings, spottings and edgings. Sometimes you will find dark pink or dark purple evenly striped with fine narrow white stripes, and perhaps the next one you look at will be half dark and half white. They vary in size almost as much as in marking; the tiny Countess of Ellesmere being not much larger than a lady's thimble (a delicate pink with white throat), and the grandiflora, as large as a tea cup. The double varieties are best increased by cuttings or slips, as the seed produces many single and semi-double flowers.

I had for years a semi-double, delicate pink petunia, the coloring being like that of a wild rose, with the fragrance of a Tea. It was sent me by a friend one spring, a tiny slip just rooted. It at once commenced growing and was soon in bloom. I do not think it was without blossoms for a year. In February and March I took enough cuttings from it to make a large bed in the garden and plenty for my friends. One I kept in a pot for the next winter and to slip from in the spring, setting the old plant in the garden. Having been so well cut back to furnish slips it immediately started into new growth and was soon in bloom, remaining so until killed by the frosts. I kept up this practice for years, or until I lost my stock plant one winter, keeping one plant potted and growing to bloom in the house in the winter to furnish slips in spring and to flower in the garden in the summer. Thus, I with very little trouble and less expense had a lovely fragrant bed of petunias.

The petunia thrives best in a warm, light, somewhat sandy or porous soil, with but little dressing. It is one of the plants that will not thrive and bloom if planted in a rich soil and treated to generous doses of liquid manure.

Perhaps I ought not to have said will not thrive for the plant will thrive wonderfully, but it is at the expense of blossoms, for though the buds partly form they very seldom finish their growth as the plants grow right away from them.

The best way to root petunias, either double or single, is in sand kept moist all the time and given your sunniest window. If you have not a sunny spot for them then be sure they have a good strong light and are not crowded in with other plants. I am rather partial to tin basins from four to five inches deep for sand rooting. I use common sand, such as masons use, after first sifting with a common wire flour sieve. A layer of bits of charcoal on the bottom of the dish before putting in the sand is advisable if you have it, as it helps to keep the water pure. While rooting cuttings the sand must not be allowed to dry out, if it does it will nearly or quite ruin them. After rooting all the slips the pan will hold I like to let the water all dry out before starting another lot. The water is less likely to sour or grow stagnant.

Keep one or two of your favorite petunias through some winter and try rooting enough in February and March for a bed in the garden. If rooted early they will be ready to bloom by the time it is warm enough to put them in the garden. I have three Lucy Longstreets, beautiful purplish crimson, blotched with white and beautifully fringed, from which I am going to stock a bed in the garden, as well as furnish numerous friends with well rooted cuttings.

DOROTHY LINCOLN.

A HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUM.

I WANT to say a few words in commendation of a hardy ever-blooming plant of which I can find no mention in the volumes of your Magazine; this is Chrysanthemum inodorum plenissimum. About eight years ago I saw a pot of it on exhibition in Horticultural Hall, Boston. It was a novelty introduced there by Mr. J. Powers, a florist; he said it was perfectly hardy. I saw a few notices of it about that time and then it seemed to drop. I fail to find it listed in any catalogue. A florist who obtained from the same source as myself a plant of it, illustrated and described it in his spring catalogue as a "sport" from inodorum, and named it "Storm Petrel," a prettier name than the former and very appropriate. Now, while there are many plants sent out as novelties which do not merit the eulogies bestowed on them in the catalogues, this one is not overpraised. It is a valuable hardy perennial, of a low-growing and spreading habit; a mass of fern-like foliage from which shoots freely spring up clothed with green, and clusters of buds and flowers are continually forming. The blossoms

are double to the center, pure white and somewhat larger than those of the pyrethrum. Mine was originally a small slip sent me in late autumn; I kept it in a pot till spring, then set it in the open, where it grew rapidly and bore perhaps twenty blossoms. I left it in the ground and it came out all right, thus showing its ability to endure our severe winters. It has grown grandly and borne hundreds of flowers; I think there are as many as fifty on it this 30th of September, and early frosts will not harm it. I believe if taken up it would blossom all winter in the window, but I prefer to keep all hardy plants out of doors. Lovers of white flowers will find this almost unknown chrysanthemum desirable for the garden, for pot culture and well adapted for the cemetery.

Yarmouth, Me.

M. D. WELLCOME.

EXPERIENCE WITH AURATUMS.

I HAVE had two or three auratum lilies in my time which grew and bloomed one year and died, after which I was inclined to keep clear of them as not adapted to my soil. But a friend gave me another and I resolved to make it live if possible, so where the ground sloped rather steeply I cut a narrow trench into the hillside, enlarging it at the upper end making a hole about the size and depth of a barrel in the solid clay and drained by the trench. Putting a layer of broken stone in trench and hole for drainage I filled up and sodded over the trench and brought leaf mold enough to fill the hole, treading it in, and planting the lily a foot deep, having read deep planting was best. This was in the fall. It grew well and had five flowers the next summer, and sent up a much larger stalk last spring, together with nine offsets. The main stalk got broken off at the surface of the ground and grew no more. Has the old bulb probably died, or will it grow again in the spring? I was going to dig down to see but I found so many offset bulbs an inch or two deep that I gave it up. A L. lancifolium planted eight inches deep has also a brood of young bulbs just under an inch or so of soil. What is the use of telling us to plant deep while the young ones come up to the top in this way?

Canaseraga, N. Y.

E. S. GILBERT.

THE ARCTIC POPPY.—Through the efforts of our seedsmen the Arctic poppy, *Papaver nudicaule*, is getting pretty well known. The botanist of the Peary Arctic Expedition reports that, in the northern part of Greenland this poppy forms one of the most beautiful features in the floral scenery. The golden flowers are about the size of our silver dollars; they grow in immense sheets, giving a golden character to the country that would scarcely be equalled by a large field of buttercups or dandelions. An interesting point, with which we were not before acquainted, was that albinos, or pure white blossoms, are not unfrequent among the yellow ones.—*Meehans' Monthly for November.*

A WORD TO THE WISE.
CERTAIN ADVERTISEMENTS FROM TRADE RIVALS,

who fear the phenomenal success of
Van Houten's Cocoa

in America, contain innuendoes against it, and appeal to the authority of
Dr. SIDNEY RINGER, Professor of Medicine at University College, London. Author of the
Standard "Handbook of Therapeutics."

This eminent physician ACTUALLY writes as follows:—

"From the careful analyses of Professor ATTFIELD and others, I am satisfied that Messrs. VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA is in no way injurious to health, and that it is decidedly more nutritious than other Cocos.—It is certainly "Pure" and highly digestible.

The quotations in certain advertisements from my book on Therapeutics are quite misleading and cannot possibly apply to VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA."

The false reflection on VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA is thus effectually repelled and the very authority cited to injure it, has thereby been prompted to give it a very handsome testimonial.

THE CLIMBING TROPÆOLUMS.

THE climbing varieties of nasturtium are much less employed than the low growing or dwarf varieties, and considering their habits this is to be expected; but the climbing varieties are much less used than they should be. Their cultivation is principally confined to the greenhouse or as a trailing plant in vases and baskets; but they are good garden plants if given the needed support such as a pole or tall brush to climb on, or a trellis against a wall or in the border, and in this manner it is rare to see them used. The plants are equally as profuse and as constant bloomers as the varieties of *T. minor*. In raising the plants they can be brought forward faster by starting the seeds in the house early in spring and getting strong

early they will all do well; they contain some of the most brilliantly colored flowers. The climbing nasturtiums make fine pot plants, and by proper management and starting plants at different times they may be had in bloom the year round. A heat of 60° is sufficient and too high a temperature is not desirable; plenty of air is one of the requisites for strong, healthy growth; if kept close and in a high temperature the plants become drawn and poorer both in foliage and flower.

There is such a variety of colors, and all are so handsome, one cannot fail to be satisfied with the blooms, though for the same reason it might be difficult to decide in the selection of two or three kinds. If clear crimson, scarlet, yellow or orange are preferred, they are to be had; if

flowers are liked which are striped or spotted, they can be chosen; *coccineum*, *Schulzii*, *Caroline Smith* and *Queen Victoria* are among the best scarlets; *atropurpureum* a fine crimson; *luteum* a clear yellow; *Dunnett's* orange and *hemisphaericum* are fine orange colored varieties; *peregrinum*, called canary flower, is a handsome canary yellow; *King of the Blacks* is a very dark brown; the spotted and striped varieties are plentiful.

NEXT YEAR'S GARDEN.

"TOO early for that," do you say? Not at all. The further we keep in advance of a hurry the better for both the quantity and quality of our work, whether it be gardening or what not. With the snow covering the floral treasures of our Eastern friends, and rains drenching our gardens of the Pacific slope, let us have thoughts of flowers and flower plans, and possibly some preparations may suggest themselves which may be made to lessen the spring work.

For instance, we shall all

have seedlings, and we who do not have greenhouses or hotbeds must care for them in the house. Then let the housekeepers preserve the small pasteboard boxes, in which yeast cakes, etc., come, to receive these tiny plants at the last transplanting in the house. Quite a quantity will accumulate during the winter. They can be set into a shallow wooden box, as a raisin box, so as to be easily moved about, and when it is time for the plants to go into their summer quarters the little boxes and all may be set into the ground. The box will decay and any check in growth by disturbed or broken roots will be avoided. I have heard egg shells recommended for the same purpose; the shell will decay when placed in the ground, like the paper box. I have never tried these, but shall next year for my *Marguerite* carnations. Larger boxes, such as contain soap,

powders, starch, etc., are excellent in which to start dahlia tubers and gladiolus bulbs. Here, in the Puget Sound region, there is much danger of these bulbs rotting if planted at first in the open ground, though when once started they may be safely left out over winter.

If there is one injunction which I am fond of repeating oftener than another to sister flower lovers, it is to have flowers in the back yard; these, of course, are for the busy housewives, such as most of us are, who must spend more of our time in the back part of the house than in the parlor. Have them in the windows and by the door—anywhere and everywhere that you can see them oftenest, and therefore enjoy them most.

In an angle formed by two walks leading from my kitchen door for the past two years I have had dahlias. Here they receive the waste water from the kitchen, and from the tubs on wash days. The situation is a sunny one, and I can never make you understand how they have flourished until you have tried them for yourself, giving the same conditions, viz., rich soil, plenty of water and sunshine. Next year it will be something else requiring similar treatment, a bed of semi-tropical plants, such as caladiums, cannas, etc., or possibly other varieties of dahlia, the cactus or the single ones, which I have never tried, for even a good thing loses its charm if too often repeated.

I am to have a summer-house next year, a simple home-made affair, so cheap that any one with a few poles at command can have one also. The poles, which will be gotten this winter when the other half of the household gets up the summer's wood, will be set in the ground to form a hexagon, a rustic roof fixed on it, then in the spring I shall take hammer and nails and the stout cord raveled out of the old hammock, and proceed to make a sort of lattice work of it over these poles; then I shall sow morning glories to cover it thickly. I expect it to be a success. Sheep twine or the binding twine the farmers use in their harvesters may be used if the old hammock is not at hand.

Above all let us decide just what we want and where we want it; we shall be all the better able to succeed for the timely preparations which we may make.



TROPÆOLUM MAJUS.

plants to set out when the danger of frost is past and the weather has become steadily warm. But they will do well if seed is sown in the garden where the plants are to remain; the seed should be put in early, that is, as soon as the ground is warm, or when fit to plant corn. The plants grow rapidly in good soil and stirring the ground occasionally with a hoe will greatly encourage them. If sowed thickly in a line and given a string trellis to run on they will make a fine screen showing a mass of brilliant colors. Sometimes there may be a shrub which is in bad shape or unsightly from some cause and if *tropæolum* seeds are sown near it the plants will climb over it and convert it into an object of beauty. The *Lobbianum* varieties are somewhat more delicate of constitution than the others, but if not put into the ground too

Fresh Air and Exercise.

Get all that's possible of both, if in need of flesh strength and nerve

force. There's need, too, of plenty of fat-food.



Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil builds up flesh and strength quicker than any other preparation known to science.

Scott's Emulsion is constantly effecting Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and kindred diseases where other methods FAIL.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

VICK'S MAGAZINE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1892.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester as "second-class" matter.

VICK'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE is published at the following rates, either for old or new subscribers. These rates include postage:

One copy one year, in advance, Fifty Cents.

One copy twenty-seven months (2½ years), full payment in advance, One Dollar.

A Club of Five or more copies, sent at one time, at 40 cents each, without premiums. Neighbors can join in this plan.

FREE COPIES.—One free copy additional will be allowed to each club of ten (in addition to all other premiums and offers), if spoken of at the time the club is sent.

All contributions and subscriptions should be sent to Vick Publishing Co., at Rochester, N. Y.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.25 per agate line per month; \$1.18 for 3 months, or 200 lines; \$1.12 for 6 months, or 400 lines; \$1.06 for 9 months, or 600 lines; \$1.00 for 1 year, or 1000 lines. One line extra charged for less than five.

All communications in regard to advertising to Vick Publishing Co., New York office, 38 Times Building, H. P. Hubbard, Manager.

Average monthly circulation 200,000.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A large number of subscriptions to Vick's Magazine will expire with this and next month's issue. To all such we would ask, have you ever regretted subscribing for our bright, cheery Magazine? Has it not been all and more that we promised it should be—all that you could wish or desire? Have you not been paid many times over for the light expenditure in the hints and helps which have filled our columns? We can hardly see how it can be otherwise as we have a consciousness of giving to our readers a great return for the small amount of money we ask, only 50 cents per year. If it has pleased and benefitted you in the past will you not renew and at once for 1893?

Vick's Magazine will continue on the up grade in improvement and be more interesting than ever. One special feature will be fair and impartial reports on all of the new seeds and plants brought out as "novelties" by any and all reliable seed houses. These will be carefully tested in our trial grounds and the results given for or against, as the case may be, with illustrations of the promises and the results in case they differ.

The photograph premium, which we offer, is unusually attractive and should be taken advantage of at once. Don't delay attending to this matter.

OUR LETTER BOX.

We are pleased to find, by their many expressions, that our readers appreciate our efforts to give them practical information on all subjects upon which they make inquiry, and we hope to make the "Letter Box" of increased usefulness in the future. We make it a part of our business to answer questions and give information on all horticultural subjects. When such information is only of personal and not general value, the answer is given by private correspondence. More space will be devoted to this department if it shall be found necessary. Our friends in writing for it should make statements as brief as possible consistent with clearness, but clearness and precision of statement are the most desirable qualities, and a little explanation is often necessary to make plain to a reader what a writer thinks may be understood by in-

ference since it is so well known to himself. Write plainly, give all necessary facts clearly and briefly, and state what is wanted to be known. Our "Letter Box" is a social class meeting.

DEATH OF JOSEPH HARRIS.

We regret to announce the death, at the age of 64 years, of Mr. Joseph Harris, the celebrated writer on agricultural subjects. It occurred on the morning of November 18th at his home near this city. It is nearly 40 years ago that Mr. Harris commenced writing for the agricultural press; he quickly gained the attention of the public and acquired a high reputation for ability in agricultural literature. He came to this country from England immediately after passing a course of study and practice in the laboratory and extensive experiment grounds of Mr. Lawes of Rothamstead. There, under the immediate training of Mr. Lawes and his assistant, Dr. Gilbert, he acquired the ideas which those celebrated experiments established and which resulted in the complete overthrow of what at that time was known as the Liebig theory of agriculture, or of the chemical action of manures. Mr. Harris by correspondence always maintained a close relation to the Rothamstead establishment, and became a clear and strong writer. He was for many years closely connected with several of the leading agricultural journals. Though the ideas of which he was the first champion in this country have since become common property, no other American writer has so persistently and clearly set them forth, and the agricultural press and community may well note with sorrow his death.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To all who receive this issue of Vick's Magazine as a Sample Copy.

We send it to you because we want you to join our "great Vick family." Look it over carefully and we believe you or some of your family will find much in it to interest and instruct. Compare it critically with other publications, always considering the subscription price 50 cents per year.

We would in addition to this call your immediate attention to the great photograph premium offer made on another page. A dozen photographs and the Magazine one year all for 50 cents. Well! Well!! WELL!!! Everybody can afford that sure.

NAMES WANTED.

Every reader of Vick's Magazine has many friends and acquaintances who do not take it. During the next three months the publishers desire to send out 100,000 extra numbers as sample copies to induce people to subscribe. To that end we ask of each and every reader as friends and members of "the great Vick family," to send us the correct names and post office addresses of such as in your judgment would be benefited by receiving "Vick's." Send by postal card or letter. It will not take but a few moments this evening after you have read this, and you will kindly accept our thanks in advance. Address Vick Publishing Company, Rochester, N. Y.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Hon. Donald McNaughton, World's Fair Commissioner of New York State, has appointed James Dean, of Bay Ridge, N. Y., as Chief of Floriculture and Frank H. Vick, of Rochester,

N. Y., as Superintendent of Floriculture for New York State. The appointments were made strictly on the merits of the gentlemen, Mr. Dean being one of the largest growers of palms, ferns, etc., in the State and president of the New York Florist's Club which has just closed the very successful chrysanthemum show in New York City. Mr. Vick is a son of the late James Vick and has been in the florist and seed business for a number of years, and also Superintendent of the Floral Department of the New York State Fair during a number of years, and for the past two years one of the executive officers of the State Agricultural Society.

POSTAL REFORM.

Now that the verdict of the country has changed the political complexion of the Government we would like to see the United States Postal Improvement Association make another and united effort, with the hope of securing all if not part of the objects for which the association was formed, viz.: 1. The reissue of fractional currency for convenient use in the mails; 2. the abolition of postal notes, which are no safer in the mails than bank bills; 3. the issue of money orders for \$5.00 or less for three cents.

Mr. Wm. Penn Nixon, of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, is President, and Herbert Myrick, of the *Farm and Home* and *New England Homestead* of Springfield, Mass., is Secretary of the Association. Come, gentlemen, wake up the executive committee and put the machinery in operation to secure these very desirable reforms.

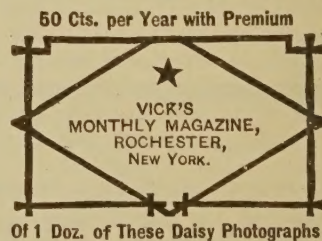
VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE 1893.

The Magazine editor has been favored with glimpses of the advance sheets of Vick's Floral Guide for 1893 and can honestly say that it will be the finest book of its kind ever issued from any press. It will be called the "Poet's Number," as the happy conceit of filling all the odd corners with tid-bits of poetry about flowers has been carried out. This alone will make it an ornament to every parlor table. Last year's customers of the Seed House will get it free, others should send 10 cents for it at once.

"FRAUDULENT."

BEATTY Pianos, Organs, \$33 up. Want agents. Cat. free. Dan'l F. Beatty, Wash'ton, N. J.

From some complaints which had been sent us we were led to send a registered letter to the above advertiser, and the Post Office Department returned it, with the word "Fraudulent" written across its face. The Government having investigated Mr. Beatty's business dealings, found that they were not legitimate and that orders were not filled where money was received, adopted the course of refusing to deliver registered letters and money orders to him. Our readers, therefore, will take our warning.



The unparalleled offer of one dozen photographs with every subscription to Vick's Magazine (either renewals or new subscribers) which we made last month, is a remarkably popular one if the results up to the present writing (November 10th) are any guide. No wonder, it is the best and most popular premium ever offered. The photos are the best and so everybody is happy.

MID-WINTER PLEASURES.

THE dweller in the town commiserates the country resident in winter. Accustomed to the whirl and rush of life—amused only by exciting scenes, living a forced, unnatural existence—naturally the white expanse of the winter fields and the mystery of the bare boughs arouse in him only a feeling of ennui and loneliness. But if he could once be touched with the true love of nature—a love which has an alchemistic quality that transmutes the dross in the soul of man or woman to purest gold, and brings out their best traits—how changed everything would become! What beauties would be revealed in an afternoon's walk! Not a walk in the highway, but in the woods and lanes. If there has just been a light snow the secrets of the forests are printed as on an unsullied page—here are a few tiny characters which tell the number and street of the mouse's residence, and bold, pronounced ones which even the crafty fox can not conceal; while here are the foot-prints of the rabbit he was pursuing. A pile of feathers and a few tracks in the snow proclaim the tragedy of the partridge and the owl's share in it, and an interlacing of star-like tracery is significant of the fact that a great many dear little feather balls of snow birds have been breakfasting off the seed vessels of a patch of weeds.

The hips of the wild rose are never so richly red as when they glow through the little tufts of snow scattered over the bush; and how much like a lovely, downy plume the goldenrod looks with its snowy freight. And with what a patient air of making the best of everything the balsam firs accept the burden that has been laid upon them during the night, and which obscures their green stateliness! If one leaves the woods and goes into the swamp a great deal of treasure-trove may be found in the sheltered spots under the protecting evergreens—beautiful lichens, prince's pine and ground pine; trails of *Mitchella repens* with its scarlet berries; branches of wintergreen with its glossy dark green leaves and crimson fruitage. Again, there are the richly colored pitcher plants, and a branch of tamarack to which is fastened a "last year's nest;" a fungoid growth of rich mahogany color which only needs to have its edges punctured with little holes and have pine cones suspended from it to make a charming bracket.

Then there is the exquisite tracery of the bare branches against the dull blue sky, some gracefully pendent, others bold and erect; and, again, those with boughs delicately interlaced like one's thoughts during a reverie of all that has been beautiful and good in one's life.

If, all unbidden, a tinge of sadness touches the mind at the remembrance of the vivid spring garments, the leafy verdure of summer and the joyous livery of autumn of which the trees have been denuded, one only needs to recall Cowper's cheering prophecy:

"These naked shoots,

Barren as lances, among which the wind
Makes wintry music, sighing as it goes,
Shall put their graceful foliage on again,
And more aspiring, and with ampler spread,
Shall boast new charms, and more than they have
lost."

To return, after a walk like this, to an open fire with a solid back log and bright andirons upon which rests plenty of birch wood sending forth its delicate aroma, is the height of winter enjoyment. As accessories there should be a

window commanding a sunset view, and there should be plenty of flowering bulbs.

Nothing gives such a foretaste of spring as a pot of Duc Van Thol tulips. Last year I planted them in groups of five, chiefly yellow and red, and was rewarded with a gorgeous display. There had been a succession of cold, dismal, stormy days when the drifts were piled high and everything was cheerless, finally, one morning, out came the tulips like a sunburst and the world seemed to begin anew; the hyacinths began to open the same day and then it didn't matter whether it snowed or not. Speaking of hyacinths, of a dozen mixed sorts every one proved satisfactory, and some were most beautiful.

The paper white narcissus also proved to be all that it had been recommended. My chief

trouble lay in getting it into deep enough quarters; in the first place I selected an old fashioned cut glass dish and arranged sand and pebbles and small shells with a view to the ornamental; they all proved to be so many stepping stones to the ambitious roots which grew and grew and pushed the bulb far above the water. I then took a very deep glass dish and carefully removed the bulb, with but a slight check it went on growing and threw up its graceful lance-like leaves and gave me two great bunches of dainty fragrant flowers. The Easter lily also fulfilled all promises made for it, and with pots of lily of the valley made spring in mid-winter. ADA MARIE PECK.

Waterville, N. Y.

After reading your Magazine, please show it to your neighbors and ask them to subscribe.

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200,000 DOZEN



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THE SUBSCRIPTION IS IMPERATIVE, or the Photographs will not be sent. Vick's Magazine is in its 16th year, and contains more reading in proportion to its subscription price than any of the higher cost magazines.

Its present subscribers are in all the forty-four States, and it has an average of 200,000 CIRCULATION, which the publishers desire to at least double, hence this offer.

HINTS—READ CAREFULLY.

- 1.—Send Cabinet size (4 x 6 in.) ONLY, in your letter, writing name and address on back. Only one dozen sent with each subscription. If several cabinets are sent, or more than one dozen is desired of one, a subscription at 50 cts. for each dozen must be made. You can subscribe for as many years as you like, or one year for several friends, to different addresses, to be sent with your compliments.
- 2.—N. B. Card size Photos, or Tintypes will NOT do. Even dozens of each one. Under no circumstances can orders for odd parts of a dozen be filled.
- 3.—Photos will be made in order of receipt and the time taken depends upon the weather and previous orders, varying from 10 to 20 days. When clear in some sections, remember it is not everywhere.
- 4.—These Photographs can be mounted on gold bordered cards or in round or diamond shape for 25 cents extra per each dozen which would make (75 cents in all) one and a half year's subscription.
- 5.—Cabinets with one, two or three heads can be used on the square style but not on the diamonds or circulars, nor can one be copied out of a group. The larger the head on original the better the effect.
- 6.—Unless specified to the contrary in order, they will be sent mounted on photo board and the original cabinet returned with them in as perfect order as when received.

You must subscribe or renew in order to take advantage of this offer.

On orders for ten, sent at one time, with \$5.00 in subscriptions to Vick's Magazine, an extra dozen of any one desired will be sent as an extra premium. Remit Postal Notes, Money Orders, Registered Letter or Postage Stamps (any size).

Address, mentioning where you saw this advertisement, SURE—

VICK'S MAGAZINE, Rochester, N. Y.



OUR LETTER BOX.

In this department we will be pleased to answer any questions relating to Flowers, Vegetables and Plants, or to publish the experiences of our readers. JAMES VICK.

Vick's Caprice Rose.

JAMES VICK:—I was reading the October number of the Magazine and in the "Letter Box" I find that L. J. N. said that his Caprice rose has bloomed twice this year. Now, I can beat that; the one which I got of you two years ago has bloomed four different times this year and the last one is on the burst now, November 1st, 1892. H. B. C.

New Bedford, Mass.

White Worms in Pots.

JAMES VICK:—I have enjoyed the monthly visit of your Magazine the past year very much indeed; it gives me many useful hints regarding my garden and house plants. I have noticed many inquiries regarding white worms in pots; would say that I sprinkle a very little pulverized saltpeter on the earth in pots and then water with hot water; have found it very effectual in killing the little rascals. MRS. R. H.

Chesley, Ont.

Destroying Insects.

JAMES VICK:—In destroying insects that infest different plants, particularly the rose bush, take equal parts of tobacco stems and water and let them stand in a hogshead for two or three days, stirring them with a stick several times a day. Take a common sprinkler and sprinkle well over the bushes every evening for several evenings and most, if not all, of the insects will succumb. I hope this will be of some use to some of your readers. H. S. JR.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Bignonia radicans.

JAMES VICK:—May I trouble you to tell me how to treat my bignonia this fall? Will it die to the ground? It has grown eight feet but not a sign of bud or flower has appeared. Miss M. S. B.

South Burlington, Vt.

The bignonia will not die to the ground, but will continue to increase in size from year to year. Bloom should not be expected until at least the third year after planting.

Red Spider on Pansies.

JAMES VICK:—Will you tell me what to do for red spiders on pansies? They destroyed half of a beautiful bed of pansies of mine. MRS. R. E. E.

Dakota, Nebraska.

Frequent syringing or spraying the plants with water will tend to make it uncomfortable to the spiders and they will die or desert the plants. The elastic sprinkler or atomizer is a good implement for this use.

Success with Roses.

JAMES VICK:—I am in receipt of your Magazine, which always comes full of interesting paragraphs on the care of house plants. I thought it might be interesting to you as well perhaps to others, to hear of my success with the roses you sent me last spring. Clothilde Soupert has done herself proud, grew finely from the very first and in August bloomed beautifully, to my great satisfaction, and is now in bud just ready to bloom again. Sappho has not been so vigorous, I think perhaps the potting had something to do with it. It has not blossomed, and I hardly think it will this fall, yet it is growing and I hope for better things from it in the future. MRS. M. L. H.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Hollyhock Blooming the First Year.

JAMES VICK:—I wish to ask if you ever knew a hollyhock to come from seed and blossom the first year. I have two plants; the seed was put in the ground as late as July for the second year's blooming, and at the present time, October 14th, the plants are

in bloom and have been so for three weeks past. Is not this a rare thing? There is no mistake in this case; these two plants outstripped all the others from seed sown at the same time, and grew and bloomed, and budded and blossomed. MRS. A. J. F.

Whitfield, N. H.

The case is a remarkable one, and probably few persons have ever seen a similar one; we never did, nor did we ever before hear of anything of the kind.

The Boy Gardener.

JAMES VICK:—I am a little boy nine years old, and I want to write to you and tell you what luck I had in raising rose slips. Last fall as I was passing by Mr. Bell's the florist, I was so attracted by the flowers in the window that I went in, and seeing the rose cuttings lying on the floor I asked the young lady what they did with them; she told me that she swept them down the cellar. I asked her to give some of them to me; she told me to help myself, and I did so, and out of fifteen cuttings, I raised eleven La France. Now they are fine and healthy plants, one of them is two feet tall. I am trying some more cuttings this fall, including carnation pinks; I hope to have good luck with them too. I am also trying some chrysanthemums. J. S.

Lexington, Ky.

A Few Notes.

JAMES VICK:—I think we have the pinks that Mrs. S. C. asks about. I should like to hear from her.

The twelve dahlias we bought of you last spring were beauties. The Pompon varieties were greatly admired by all who saw them.

We have Hibiscus subviolaceous and it is handsome. The plant is loaded with buds and blossoms from midsummer until near Christmas. The immense carmine blossoms are such a contrast to the glossy green of the leaves.

I think G. F. M. must know how to handle carnations better than we do, as we generally lose them if we undertake to repot them.

I had a beautiful one striped blush and carmine. It was fully four feet in height, branched all of the way to the top, full of buds and just commencing to open its blossoms, when my little two-year-old son broke it off three inches above the ground. I did not really cry, but what a disappointment.

I think the October number of Vick's Magazine extra, and it is always good. MRS. H. B.

Bakersville, N. J.

Cabbage Cracking.

JAMES VICK:—Is there any variety of winter cabbage that will not crack open and grow in the warm autumn months, such as the present has been? If so, name the variety. Which is best for cabbage, spring plowing or fall plowing of the ground?

Pontiac, Ill.

T. L. J.

Any variety of winter cabbage will crack open when given too long a season and the weather continues warm in the late fall. The Danish Drumhead of medium size and very solid, is one of the best winter varieties; All Season, with a large solid head, is another of the best. A good course to take when there are indications of cracking is to insert a digging fork into the soil under the cabbage on one side and partly lift it so as to break away some of the roots from the soil and thus decrease the flow of sap; this will stop the cracking.

As a rule fall plowing is best for cabbage, especially if the soil has a considerable proportion of clay in its composition. Probably there would be no advantage in fall plowing well drained black muck or sandy soils.

Adonis vernalis—Perennial Larkspur.

JAMES VICK:—I have quite a large collection of perennial plants, nearly all raised from seed, and wish to add a few each year, but have utterly failed with Adonis vernalis and nearly so with perennial larkspur. Last year I failed entirely and this year, by sowing at different times and different places I got three plants. If you know how to succeed with them please tell us through the Magazine. Mrs. H. S.

Sulphur Grove, Ohio.

Adonis vernalis we find to be somewhat difficult to raise except with very fresh seeds. We would advise to procure seeds as early as possi-

ble in the new year and sow them in a pot in the house and care for them properly, not allowing the soil to become dry. Adonis aestivalis is not at all difficult to raise, being in this respect quite different from the perennial variety.

The treatment described above we should also advise for perennial larkspur. It is absolutely necessary to have fresh seed; we offer a new stock of seed every year, never carrying the seed over from one year to another. But it is best not to wait until spring before starting the seed. Having once the plants save the seeds from them and sow in a pot or pan as soon as ripe.

Grapes in Dakota.

JAMES VICK:—Though but a short time a subscriber to your valuable little paper I like it very much. I got my first seeds of you this year and they all did well. I would like to ask some questions through the "Letter Box" in regard to grape raising. When is the proper time to set them, what care must be given them, and what kinds would succeed the best here? As I have never had any experience whatever with grapes, any information you can give as to their culture will be gratefully received. A. W. S.

Flandreau, S. D.

The best time to set grape vines is early in the spring. The care which the vines need is clean cultivation, supplying with trellis after the first year, and proper pruning and tying; later it will be found that there are insect and fungous foes to contend with. The earlier varieties of grapes are best for the locality named. The Janesville is advised by some for the Dakotas and other Northwestern States; it is of poor quality but comparatively hardy. Moore's Early and Worden may also succeed. But as it will probably be necessary to lay down the vines for the winter, even what are considered more tender sorts may be available.

Planting Beds Occupied with Bulbs.

JAMES VICK:—In looking over your October issue I saw that A. M. W. asks what plants will be most satisfactory to succeed tulips, etc. I wish in a few brief lines to give a few results in which I have had personal experience. Last spring I had a very large oval bed of hyacinths bordered with crocuses. The hyacinths began to peep through their strawy winter covering quite early, in fact before the frost had thawed the surface of the bed; this annoyed me some as we were still having frosty nights. However, I removed the loose covering early one bright sunny morning and let old Sol play on the bed for the rest of the day when I was able to get off the rest. I then procured some well decayed manure from an old hotbed and spread it over the surface of the bed two or three inches deep, then I put some very nice loose dirt over this, just enough to cover the rough looking appearance of the manure, and this had the desired effect of protecting the tender growth of the hyacinths, and, I think, in prolonging their season of bloom, for I had hyacinths much later than any of my neighbors. After the flowers had disappeared, the bed being in a very conspicuous place, I wished to have it looking well again as soon and with as little labor as possible, so I took and planted ten-weeks stock which I had previously grown into good strong plants, right in between the hyacinths and the bed was soon one gay mass of stocks, which by repeated cutting gave me an unremitting supply of flowers until cut off by frost, thus leaving my bulbs undisturbed. I now propose to give a heavy mulching of well rotted manure and repeat the operation. I see no reason why this method will not be successful. I know a person that has done this very successfully for years both with crocuses, hyacinths and tulips; he plants over his beds such plants as sedums, coleus, alternantheras, etc. I would not recommend this treatment to be pursued more than three years, as the hyacinths become too much deteriorated and the tulips and crocuses too matted; consequently the latter need dividing and the former replacing. Of course the bulbs will require deep planting. I think Phlox Drummondii, ageratums and even geraniums from small pots would succeed admirably treated in this way. I hope these remarks may lead others to try this method and report for the benefit of your numerous readers. H. G.

Brighton, N. Y.

Cutting Chinese Lily Bulbs.

JAMES VICK:—Does your Indianapolis correspondent, A. C. S. E., in November Magazine, page 4, mean that she cuts and trims the Chinese lily bulb as she would a potato? Does the cutting insure its blossoming? A little more light is wanted on the subject by So. Wales, N. Y. MRS. C. F.

Begonia rubra Leaves Turning Brown.

JAMES VICK:—Will you tell me what makes the leaves of Begonia rubra turn brown and drop off, sometimes part of a leaf only and others the whole leaf. There is scarcely a leaf that is perfect. Kerr, Mo. MRS. C. A. W.

The unhealthy condition of the plant described may result from lack of drainage. Make examination and if the roots are found inactive, as undoubtedly they are, repot the plant in fresh light soil giving ample drainage. Keep the plant close for a time until it starts freely, but afterwards give more air. In a growing state B. rubra responds well to a pretty high temperature with a moist atmosphere.

Lawn Fertilizer—Plants for Bulb Bed.

JAMES VICK:—Will you please tell me what is the best fertilizer for a lawn outside of manure, and what amount to the acre, and method of applying? Also, what can I put in among a bed of hyacinths that will do well without much water? I leave my hyacinths in the ground the year around and do not like to water them too much in summer, but would like to cover the ground with some pretty summer blooming plants. Will some one give me the names of some extra fine varieties of hyacinths? I have the ordinary kinds. I enjoy the Magazine very much. San Lorenzo, Cal. MRS. E. L.

The best brands of commercial fertilizers will be found to be valuable for enriching lawns. Use at the rate of 500 pounds to the acre or three pounds to the square rod. A communication by H. G. in this department answers the question relating to the hyacinth bed.

White Worms—Day Lily.

JAMES VICK:—So many inquire about white worms in the pots of house plants. I notice that every year when I get soil from the cow yard I have been troubled with them, and when I use rotted sod or common garden soil I have no white worms. I think my plants do much better on poor soil—that is, without the manure—and in its place, after my plants are well established, I give weak manure water after the plants have been thoroughly watered with warm soft water. I pour boiling water over horse or hen manure and let it set till cold and make very weak. I think many kill their plants by using it too strong and too often. And now one word about the white day lily. It may be that L. S. LaMance of Missouri can raise them without much trouble. I know I tried hard for years to have bloom and did not succeed till a year ago. Somewhere I got the idea that they required a cool damp place and planted mine on the north side of the house and I have had bloom in abundance. V. P.

London, Ohio.

Fruiting Plum Trees.

JAMES VICK:—I was very much interested in a letter in your last Magazine relating to plum trees bearing. Having had some experience I thought I would pass it along perhaps it might help some one else. I have some plum trees partly shaded on the west side by a high board fence, they are exposed on all other sides. They were transplanted from my old home, a few miles away, when they were small trees. They were large, thrifty looking trees but never blossomed. A year ago this last summer, thinking the trouble might be in the soil (it is a hard, coarse gravel), I began to experiment. Through the summer some wood ashes and slops were thrown under the trees; last winter most of the ashes from one coal fire and a large part of the kitchen and chamber slops were thrown under the trees. In the spring the ashes were leveled down and left under the trees. As a result of this treatment, or for some other reason, the trees blossomed and bore a large crop of fruit this year. A tree standing a few feet away had a few blossoms and plums on it. It had had a little of the ashes and slops but not nearly as much as the other trees. A. A. C.

Granville, N. Y.

Chrysanthemums—Clove Pinks.

JAMES VICK:—Among chrysanthemums which I ordered last spring from various florists, one was represented as the Pink Ostrich Plume, or Louis Boehmer, and another as the V. H. Hallock, which have borne some large and handsome flowers. I will send two small blooms; the pale one the V. H. Hallock, and the other the L. Boehmer, and will be obliged if you will inform me through the columns of your Magazine, for which I am a subscriber, whether the above are the proper names for them as the L. Boehmer looks very different from what I have seen it pictured in Henderson's and other catalogues.

Perhaps I can furnish Mrs. S. C. with a small quantity of clove pink seed about which she inquires in the October number of your Magazine, if she will send her address. I have what I presume are clove pinks, height one and a half to two feet, blooming through July I think. Mine are red and I have also had pink ones. Please inform me if these are called clove pinks and what name is given them in the catalogues. S., Box 257.

Patchogue, N. Y.

The specimen marked V. H. Hallock is probably true to name; the one marked Louis Boehmer is not that variety. Louis Boehmer with its hairy florets is very marked and cannot be mistaken.

The clove pink has a decided scent of cloves; this is a fixed quality. Colors and markings of what are called clove pinks are various, but they must have the clove scent.

Plant Queries.

JAMES VICK:—I have some fine begonias, all the same variety, which grew up from the roots of a fine specimen Blechnum, sent to me from San Francisco. They are large plants now, blooming beautifully, and are also covered with small green balls growing apparently close in the axils of the leaves and branches as well as on the ends. The tiny balls, about one-eighth inch through, are continually dropping and scattering. Are they seeds of the plant? If so, how must I treat them to grow successfully, and would they bring me the parent variety?

What is the cause of three-year-old funkias, grown in the yard undisturbed, failing to bloom this summer, though they've never failed before?

Is Jasminum revolutum an out and out climber? The only yellow jasmine we know in the South is a hardy shrubby bush, which, by the way, is said to be poisonous. If this is not revolutum, please what is it? Is the revolutum you know a match in beauty and fragrance to Jasminum grandiflora and do they blossom simultaneously?

How and when can I best propagate Hibiscus rosasinensis? Do they ever make fertile seeds?

Is there any way I can make my moon flower and Mina lobata bloom earlier than September?

I had a fine fuchsia growing beautifully but not blooming. Seeing somewhere that they do not bloom if pot-bound I repotted it, using every care and not disturbing the ball of earth one particle, but next day the plant was dead. Can you tell me the cause?

I have a large quantity of calla bulbs which I would like to grow in a pond. Please tell me all you can of the California method of propagating them and of growing them in water. When would they bloom? San Antonio, Tex. *

Some species of begonias produce bulblets in the axils of the leaves in the manner described, these fall to the ground and grow, thus propagating the plants rapidly. There seems to be no difficulty in raising plants from these bulblets; the slightest covering of soil appears sufficient, and if kept properly moist the young plants quickly spring up.

The failure of the funkias to bloom may be on account of some peculiarity of the weather.

It is impossible to point out the cause definitely without knowing the conditions to which the plants have been subjected.

Jasminum revolutum makes long flexible shoots which attain a length of twelve to eighteen feet. In the proper sense of the word it may not be a climber, though when the shoots are trained up and fastened in position the plant produces the effect of a climber. The so-called yellow jessamine of the South is not a jasmine; its botanical name is Gelsemium sempervirens; its reputation as a poisonous plant is undoubtedly well founded. Jasminum grandiflorum is a proper climber, with large white flowers.

The Chinese hibiscus is propagated by cuttings under glass in a bed with bottom heat. It is not a free seeding plant, but produces seeds more or less; these, however, are not utilized for ordinary propagation. Some fine varieties have been produced by hybridizing.

The moon flower and the Mina lobata require a long season of growth before blooming, and it is not probable that this season can be shortened.

We cannot say why a fuchsia under the circumstances named should die, but the cause might, perhaps, have been revealed by a careful post-mortem examination.

The callas only need to be planted in the pond. They increase by offsets.

Questions and Answers.

JAMES VICK:—I wish to thank G. F. M. for his clear and explicit directions about carnation rooting which appeared in October issue in reply to my request previously made. I am sure the rest of the readers will feel deeply indebted to you for this manner of allowing questions to be asked and answered, it will surely make the Magazine what it should be, the first among many. I am trying the plan as explained by G. F. M., and can say all are so far looking well.

I notice also Mrs. F. I. R., on page 182, asking if Canna Star of 1891 was a plant suitable as a pot plant. I grew this one, as also General Boulanger and Chevalier Besson, in pots through the past summer and can say they are elegant when grown thus, as they can be used to grace a hall, parlor or dining room for party as well as a good showy plant for the lawn. I would not be without these three unless a better one could be obtained. General Boulanger is in bloom now with about two dozen large exquisite flowers on one grand spike at a height of about two feet, showing off the clear green of the leaves to advantage; at the same time there are five or six shoots springing up from the root to bring fresh bloom later. Star of 1891 is a gem among cannas, such large clusters of bloom and so many spikes. Mine has shown five heads of bloom between July and September and I am expecting another harvest this winter; it only grows 18 inches high with me. Chevalier Besson is also, about the same height as General Boulanger, a beauty; the color is of the grandest, under artificial light seeming deeper and richer than in broad daylight. I think your colored plates of these three cannas as shown in your Floral Guide of 1892, do not do them justice, as, for instance, Star of 1891 has a well defined clear old gold band bordering each petal of every flower, which greatly adds to the beauty of the flower. The flower in each case is richer, deeper in color and more beautiful than the plates show.

I have had splendid success in Carnation Marguerite this season, securing some beautiful varieties equaling the named sorts in size of flower, color, and bettering some in perfume. A. R.

Milton, Ont.



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MRS. HARRISON'S FUNERAL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Florists' Exchange* gives an account of the floral pieces at Mrs. Harrison's funeral: More than a hundred pieces were sent to the White House. Nothing but the very finest flowers were used; many wanted their pieces made up exclusively of orchids and a large quantity of these flowers were used, but enough to fill the orders could not be had. One piece which attracted much attention was a shield six feet by five, with the insignia of the order of the Daughters of the American Revolution; this was ordered by the local Chapter. The ground work was of white chrysanthemums. The motto of the order "Home and Country," and the insignia—a spinning wheel with thirteen spokes and as many stars on the rim opposite each spoke, were worked out in blue immortelles; a large bunch of Perle roses occupied a place at the top of the shield, and a bunch of valley at the bottom; broad strands of ribbon, with gold lettered inscriptions, were fastened along the top and down one side.

The wreath ordered by the Diplomatic Corps was an immense affair, composed of Minnie Wanamaker and Jessica chrysanthemums, crossed cycad leaves and cattleyas tied with broad heliotrope colored ribbons. One from the Cabinet was over three feet in diameter, made up of large white chrysanthemums, crested pteris fronds with bunches of violets and valley lilies. A wreath from Mrs. R. R. Hitt was one of the prettiest and consisted of very large pink chrysanthus, *Oncidium grande*, valley lilies and adiantum fronds. One of the most striking pieces was ordered by Mrs. Morton. It had a huge bunch of Minnie Wanamaker blooms fixed on a large plain cross and stand of ivy leaves. Mrs. Noble sent a very large wreath of white chrysanthus, with a rosette of cycad leaves and bunches of black ostrich tips. Another striking piece had a pillow of white surmounted by a crown of violets and a cross of *Dendrobium formosum*. Whitelaw Reid ordered a beautiful wreath of American Beauty roses, valley lilies and cattleya flowers.

The Daughters of the American Revolution sent a large cross of white chrysanthus, against which was fastened a beautiful wreath of white La France and a cluster of *Dendrobium formosum giganteum*. The students of Norwood Institute sent a large pillow of ivy leaves; one of the corners was covered with a broad spray of valley and violets; the other two corners had large bunches of violets supporting tiny white doves. The wreath ordered by the President consisted of a thick ground work of *Adiantum cuneatum* fronds, *Cattleya Sanderiana*, *Dendrobium Phalaenopsis* and *D. formosum giganteum*. Another from Mrs. McKee was worked out in rare orchids, maidenhair and Niphetos roses. The Peruvian legation sent a wreath of roses three feet across, one half of which was worked in Brides, the other half in Meteors, representing the national colors of Peru; strands of red and white silk ribbons were incised with gold lettering.

In the east room where the services were held the big mantels and window recesses were decorated with foliage plants and ferns. At the head and foot of the casket stood large plants of *Cycas circinalis*. Only a few of the designs were placed on and around the casket.

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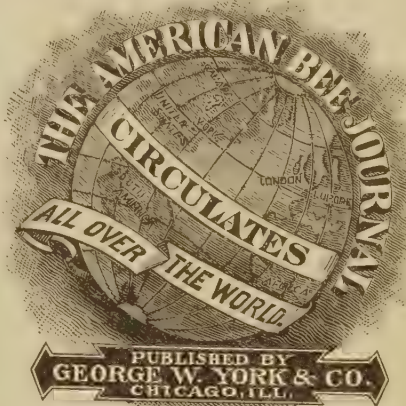
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It is a Text Book of Fancy Work, Painting, Art and Home Decorations. Illustrated with Colored Studies. Subscribers are more than pleased with it. It is filled with practical information that you can understand and use.

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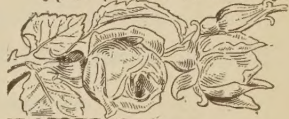
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IS NOT run in any tradesman's interests, as are many alleged horticultural journals. AMERICAN GARDENING (Established in 1846) caters to the love of out-doors, promotes fine gardening, amateur and commercial, ornamental gardening, floriculture, fruits, vegetables, window gardening, greenhouses, conservatories. Practical throughout. Its information from all sources adapts it for north, south, west, east, in city, suburban and rural homes. It is beautiful, profusely illustrated, and equals in size and quality many \$3 magazines. With many fine literary features, it has also a monthly guide to garden work, indoors and out, and answers all questions from readers, by specialists, gratis. Only \$1.00 a year; specimen copy, 10 cents. At the price probably the cheapest magazine in existence. And every subscriber is entitled to the splendid seeds and plants named in the margin. The subscriber pays for mailing only. We supply the seeds and plants free.

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It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, without the knowledge of the person taking it; is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It never fails. We guarantee a complete cure in every instance. 48 page book free. **GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO.**, 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

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HORTICULTURAL OVERPRODUCTION.—The grape growers of this country have very generally come to the conclusion that too many grapes are raised and put into the market for table use. There is no longer a living profit in the business, and some of the first results of this state of things are neglected vineyards and careless packing of the fruit.

And now the florists are crying out against the immense quantities of flowers which are produced and thrown into the general market "so that the markets are overloaded with plants and flowers, and will continue to be until production ceases." Diminished production or the destruction of a portion of the crops are suggested for relief.

**"It is a Sin to Steal a Pin,
To steal a 'tater' that's
a greater."**

Such homely phrases as this Puritan aphorism did much toward moulding morals in the past. The degeneracy of modern times extends even to "Pins." You, everybody, has experienced the petty annoyance, and all the more vexing because petty, of using a poor pin. Recognizing this, the oldest and largest manufacturers of pins in this country have issued a brand that is simply perfect and call it the "Puritan." Every store should keep them. Ask for and insist on getting the "Puritan" Pins. Sample card free to any address.

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Pinless Clothes Line WANTED—Salesmen to whom we will give EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY to sell our celebrated PINLESS CLOTHES LINE, the only line ever invented that holds clothes WITHOUT PINS—a wonderful success; or our famous FOUNTAIN INK ERASER which will erase ink instantly, and has NO EQUAL. The success of our salesmen shows the great demand for these articles, many making \$20 to \$50 per day. On receipt of 50c. will mail sample of either, or sample of both for \$1, with price-lists and terms. PINLESS CLOTHES LINE CO., No. 270 Hermon Street, Worcester, Mass.

Fountain Ink Eraser When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

Of Interest to All.

The following letter from one of our far-western subscribers to the Stott Garden Implement Co. of New York explains itself. Florists generally tell the same story:

"Distributor, etc., reached us safely, and has been tested twice. It is all, and in fact more, if that can be, than you recommend it. Your insecticide, Killmright, has wrought a miraculous change in the appearance of the foliage of everything on the premises. It not only has destroyed the aphids, but it seems to have stimulated trees, shrubs, etc., causing them to throw tender shoots out within the last two days, some apparently are an inch in length. It is a blessing to us that I ran across your ad. in VICK'S MAGAZINE, and I am quite sure you will hear from some of my friends shortly in regard to Distributor, etc. I will send for more of the Killmright as soon as my five pound can gives out.

I will keep both sprayers, and find \$2.25 money order herewith. Yours respectfully,

ADA C. HARTMAN.

Shelton, Wash., June 26, 1892.

IMPORTANT TO FLESHY PEOPLE.

We have noticed a page article in the Boston Globe on reducing weight at a very small expense. It will pay our readers to send two cent stamp for a copy to Stillings Circulating Library, 336 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

THOSE ANSWERING AN ADVERTISEMENT WILL CONFER A FAVOR UPON THE ADVERTISER AND THE PUBLISHER BY STATING THAT THEY SAW THE ADVERTISEMENT IN VICK'S MAGAZINE.

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WILL ISSUE \$12.50 00.00 in Cash Premium Drafts to its Subscribers IN DECEMBER.

ANY LADY who would appreciate a paper devoted solely to the interests of her own true sphere—the home, in which such charming writers as MARION HARLAND, JULIE CORSON, MARY A. DENNISON, ELIZA K. PARKER, MARY LOWE DICKINSON, CORA STEWART WHEELER, MARY KYLE DALLAS, and many others contribute special original matter on topics pertaining to woman's work and woman's pleasure can have such a paper.

THE HOUSEWIFE

THREE MONTHS FREE! (December, January, February.)

and thus become participants in the December issue of cash premium drafts by mentioning this paper, and sending their name and address with three 2-cent stamps to cover postage and mailing to The Housewife, 81 Warren St., New York.

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Modern invention is always making startling improvements, and the latest thing just brought out is for the young people who live away from the large cities. We have just secured sale of a new kind of dolls that are absolutely indestructible, and we show you in this cut here how they look; they are about 18 inches tall, and made of elegant colored goods. In this and for years and years, we have overcome the great trouble of weight, which has made such a cost in the past when shipping by mail or express. These dolls are so constructed that you fill them with cotton, hair, or sawdust, sewing them up after receiving; it takes but a few minutes to do this, and you save nearly one dollar, and get a pretty, substantial doll for almost nothing. They will last for years and be a joy forever to any miss who desires a handsome dollie as nice as her own sweet self.

To introduce these goods at once, and add another million to "COMFORT'S" eleven hundred thousand and circulation, we will send one doll absolutely free (all charges paid by us) to every three-months' trial subscriber enclosing 15 cents; two subs. and two dolls 25 cts.; 5 for 50 cts. Many make money selling these dolls. Send one dollar for twelve, and try it.

Address MORSE & CO., Box 229, Augusta, Maine.



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FLOUR BIN & SIEVE Combines Sack or Barrel, Sifter Pan and Scoop, preserves flour from mould and mustiness. Keeps out dust, vermin, etc.

YOU OUGHT TO HAVE ONE. Ask our agent or your dealer for them, if they cannot supply you, write to us. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Prices to hold { 25 lbs. \$2.50
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LADIES! If you desire a trans- parent, CLEAR, FRESH complexion, FREE from blotch, blemish, roughness, coarseness, redness, freckles or pimples use DR. CAMPBELL'S **SAFE ARSENIC COMPLEXION WAFERS**. These wonderful wafers have the effect of enlarging, invigorating, or filling out any shrunk, shriveled or undeveloped parts. Price, by mail, \$1, 6 Boxes, \$5. Depot, 218 6th Ave., New York, and all Druggists.

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Silk! Satin and Plush Remnants for crazy patch work. 25 pretty pieces, all sizes, all colors only 10c., 3 lots and complete manual of fancy work, knitting, crocheting, stamping, instructions for making tissue paper flowers, etc., only 25 cts. WESTERN SUPPLY CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SILK REMNANTS for CRAZY PATCH, large pkg. pretty pieces 10c; 25 Skeins EMB. SILK 20c; Box (URLINE 25c; CRAZY STITCHES with order. LADIES' ART CO., B. 942, ST. LOUIS

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The **WOMAN'S HOME JOURNAL** is the most popular woman's household journal in America. Its sixteen pages each issue have original articles on *Fashion, Millinery, Dressmaking, Instructions how to do all kinds of Fancy Work, Advice upon Home Work, Suggestions upon Household Decoration, a Floral Department, Gardening, etc., etc.* Our stories are by the best authors. Subscribe now and get it.

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The Republic of Paragua, during the year 1890 shipped abroad 35,000,000 oranges, but prices were so low that it did not pay to gather and ship oranges that were grown more than three miles from the Paragua river, and the crop over hundreds of square miles was allowed to rot upon the ground. The surplus of oranges is now being used in the manufacture of liquors by distilleries of flavoring extracts and perfumes from the flower and fruit.

Wife (after returning from church): "You should have been in church this morning, we had a beautiful sermon. Husband: "I'll bet you can't repeat the text." Wife: "Yes, I can. It was the tenth verse of the sixteenth chapter of Ezekiel: 'I girded thee with fine linen, and I covered thee with silk.'" Husband: "Huh; it is no wonder you remember it."—*Brooklyn Life.*

There isn't anything that sweetens sleep like waking up and seeing the hands of the clock within ten minutes of the getting up time.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Schiffmann's Asthma Cure

Is used by inhalation, thus reaching the seat of the disease direct. Its action is immediate and certain. No waiting for results. Ask any druggist, or address Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package.

THE LINE OF LAKES.

The above name has been applied to the Wisconsin Central Lines on account of the large number of lakes and summer resorts tributary to its lines. Among some of the well-known summer resorts are Fox Lake, Ill., Lake Villa, Ill., Waukeshah, Mukwonago, Cedar Lake, Neenah, Waupaca, Fildfield, Butternut and Ashland, Wis. These lakes abound in numerous species of fish, such as black bass, rock bass, pickerel, pike, perch, muskallonge, while sportsmen will find an abundance of game, such as ducks, geese, quail, snipe, etc. In the grandeur of her scenery, the charming beauty of her rustic landscapes and the rare perfection of her summer climate, the State of Wisconsin is acknowledged to be without a peer in the Union. Her fame as a refreshing retreat for the overheated, care-worn inhabitants of the great cities during the midsummer months, has extended southward as far as the Gulf of Mexico and eastward to the Atlantic.

Pamphlets giving valuable information can be obtained free upon application to Geo. R. FITCH, G. E. A., Wis. Cen. Lines, New York, N. Y., or JAS. C. POND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

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Bind Your Magazines at Home.

We have a quantity of light, strong and handsome Binders that will hold twelve numbers in the convenient form of a book. Made of the finest material and embossed with the name of Magazine in gold letters. We will send one of these Binders by mail postpaid for 65 cents. Address all orders

VICK'S MAGAZINE, Rochester, N. Y.



COAL COMBINE CONQUERED!

The Rochester (Stove Pipe) Radiator saves one-half the fuel. Write for proofs and prices. First order from each neighborhood filled at wholesale rate, and secures an agency.

ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO., Rochester, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

A CHRISTMAS OFFERTORY.

The deep of heaven glowed
With radiance from the countless orbs which blazed
Above the pastures, where the white flocks grazed
Beside the dusty road.

The shepherds watching there,
Heard the faint hum of Bethlehem, that came
From pious Jewry, that with holy frame
Poured forth the evening prayer;

They, too, with heads bowed low,
In simple words their offertory poured,
And Zion's God with all their hearts adored,
Who doth rich gifts bestow.

And suddenly the deep
Of heaven's vast circle blushed like Sharon's rose,
And with a seraph's face the ebon glows,
And kindles vale and steep;

Prone on their faces fell
The simple folk, fear took away their breath,
They wrapped their rags about them, waiting death,—
They deemed him Azazel.

When through the welkin came,
"Fear not, good tidings of great joy I bring,
Of that Immanuel, of glory king,
And Jesus is his name;"

Then they all trembling rise
And on the fearsome angel troublous look;
They deemed their eyes some wizard wand had
strook,

So vast was their surprise;
And it did yet increase,
For round the herald countless angels throng,
And fill the air with the immortal song
Of love and joy and peace.

Glad were the shepherds then;
They run into the city and they tell
The tidings to their gossips; never fell
Such news from lips of men.

The manger, too, they seek,
And find the Child upon the Virgin's breast,
While wise, gray men, in foreign vesture drest,
Knelt there in posture meek.

And there were spices; nard,
Myrrh, cassia, frankincense in cups of gold,
Scents wait from Paradise; such wealth untold,
From the far East had fared!

And ever o'er the Child
A lustrous star with holy radiance glowed,
Emblazoned all the place, and overflowed
Upon the oxen mild.

Glad worship gave they all,—
The simple shepherds and the reverend men;
They called Him, Savior, Christ the Lord, and then
The Sovereign Lord of all.

Then did a cherub stand,
Who bade them outward, and ere dawn of day
Had brought the wise men far upon their way,
In safety, from that land.

EDWARD B. HEATON.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED
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